another source of heat (tűzhely, generally a stove) is placed in the kitchen--hence the name. The majority of peasant cottages have now a second living room (hátulsó ház, kisház, kamora). Pantries and porches may also be added. On the Great Plains, the only entrance to the dwelling is through the kitchen door; in Transdanubia, the living room may be reached through another door. 342 [354]

The flooring is very primitive. It is generally of tamped dirt, covered over with clay and then smoothened. Sometimes the clay is blended with urry, lute or loam for coloring purposes. Such mixtures may be applied on the walls of the rooms also, although whitewashing is the more common procedure.

Besides the dwelling house, the Magyars construct separate buildings to shelter their domesticated animals and to store crops or equipment. Some are also designed for certain kinds of farm work. 343

The fencing surrounding the courtyard is made of one of the above-mentioned primitive materials. Hedges, dry stalk, harrow, or simply branches or thorns are also used. In some towns on the Great Plains, thick mud or adobe walls are built on the street side, high enough to hide the farm buildings completely. 351

City buildings are, of course, varied in style, structure and

9: Eppstein S-4 (no date) 1945 EC1 Hungary EC1

than one story practically does not exist in Hungary outside the towns and, even in the towns, the suburbs usually follow the village pattern. Nearly all of them are white-washed, a plain surface without ornamentation. (The Germans of the Danube valley like a yellow wash, the Slavs draw a band of blue above the earth level, the Rumanians often go in for gay frescoes.) Each of them stands, usually narrow end on to the street, in its own courtyard, with the stables and barns at the back. A verandah runs along the side which faces the yard. The village churches, too, are almost all of a pattern. Except in some of the towns, and in a few sheltered corners near the western frontier, all the older buildings were destroyed in the Turkish wars, and the village church to-day is practically always a plain yellow building of the eighteenth or nineteenth century, varying only in size or in the possession of one or of two bulbous towers.

THE COMMUNAL PASTURE AND POND. Common to almost all Hungary, too, are the grazing-grounds outside each village, with the typical 'Gémkut' or crane-well, standing above the trough at which the cattle are watered. The 'Gémkut' consists of a rough pole, twelve or fifteen feet high, and ending in a fork. In this is balanced another log, with a chain at each end. From one chain hangs a bucket, which is dipped into the well or trough, while the other is used, lever-wise, to raise or lower the bucket. Horses and cattle are driven out in the morning and grazed communally, often by dashing young men, who summon their charges

1 [Hungarian cottages--Analyst]